

One of the hardest things with which to become reconciled is a hole in a pocket.

However, when this war is over a treaty between nations will have a meaning.

Whoever invented the wrist watch might stand up and admit that the war has justified him.

Even the cost of making money has gone up. This seems to be the unkindest cut of all.

The woman whose husband is drafted at least has the satisfaction that she knows where he is.

It would not surprise us any day to hear that somebody had raised the price of a peck of trouble.

The Teutonic cry of the early part of the year, On, on to Paris, has changed to Back, back to Berlin.

The number of public men who are being misquoted and misunderstood is growing steadily and encouragingly.

A child is something more than a plaything. That is another reason why it is wise to have a paddle handy.

The odd thing about some of the conscientious objectors is that nobody suspected them of having a conscience before.

Drink plenty of water, advises the Kansas City Star. Thank heaven, there's one thing we're not urged to be stingy with.

Between exempting some fit and drafting some unfit a few boards are having a busy autumn dodging all the compliments.

The Stars and Stripes Forever! But those who hang out the flag should remember that dyes and bunting will not last forever.

It may take retribution a long time to get around to those who let food products rot in the field, but it will reach them eventually.

By the time all of the enlisted men have learned English and all our commissioned officers have learned French we will have a really accomplished army.

American colleges are feeling the effect of the war in reduced attendance. In this case the absentees are men of whom the colleges may be proud.

One man put it epigrammatically when he said the German peace note did not say anything, and if it had said anything, would not have meant anything.

California is preparing to send to Europe. And the crop from these will not be destroyed by German frightfulness.

What with the children making trench candles in the kitchen and the women of the household knitting, everything a patriot now eats tastes of paraffin and wool.

The paper shortage is becoming so acute in Germany that it may be necessary to cut down the number of those reports of great victories along the Hladenburg line.

The Kaiser's agents will have to wait until Spain forgets what happened a few years ago before Spanish anger against the United States rises above the low visibility level.

Everybody in France is studying English and everybody in this country is studying French. Conversational concessions may produce a new language as a historic memento of the world's greatest alliance.

Besides complaining about the increased price of yarn, some of the knitters are also complaining that the amount in a hank is becoming less, thus once more showing that war profits are no respecters of persons.

A man appealed to a New York board for exemption on the ground that he suffered with "cold feet." He was frank, to say the least.

The problem of heating a small submarine entirely surrounded by ice water may not be without its seriousness in the estimation of the crew.

The government wants a tract twenty miles square for a machine gun range, and may be depended upon to find someone with a desert who is willing to sell at garden-plot prices.

Butter and eggs are not being shipped abroad to any great extent, but perhaps they have gone up out of sympathy for something else.

The British have captured 430 big guns since the war started and lost none, which is a pretty fair percentage for a "contemptible little army."

If all the time that is wasted in unnecessary telephone service were devoted to raising potatoes, the country's food supply would probably be increased 500,000,000 bushels a year.

As far as knitting on Sunday for the benefit of the soldiers is concerned, views are varying, but some will think the old proverb well applied in the case—the better the day, the better the deed.

## UPHOLDS RIGHT OF PICKETING

Workers Will Welcome Decision of Importance Made by Nebraska Judge.

EFFORTS MUST BE PEACEFUL

Right of Union Men to Request Strikers Not to Take Their Places Is Recognized—"Lockouts" Given Hard Blow.

The right of labor unions to combine and to make use of the "peaceful picket" to fight the "open shop" is upheld in a decision rendered by Judge Charles Leslie in the district court of Douglas county, in a suit brought by Attorney General Reed of Nebraska, to enjoin the Omaha unions and opposed employers from carrying their differences to a point inimical to the orderly course of business.

The attorney general's suit was filed under the "Junkin act" prohibiting combinations in restraint of trade, and was directed against the opposing parties as co-defendants, charging each with conspiracy in violation of the act mentioned.

The court held that: "There can be no question that the unions have the right to organize, or combine for their protection and welfare, and their right to do things in furtherance of their aims, so far as they do not interfere with the rights of others, is clear. Unions not directly involved in a strike may decline, if they so desire, to work on jobs held by them to be 'unfair' and may approach nonunion men with request to leave the work or to join the union, so long as they use no violence, make no threats nor employ intimidation."

The right of employers to combine to protect their rights is equally strongly put in the decision, with the clear statement that "lockouts" calculated to harm men not involved in strikes, or tending to force outside and disinterested persons to side with them against the unions, is conspiracy, in restraint of trade within the meaning of the law.

Delegates representing 8,000 coal miners of the Springfield (Ill.) district sent a telegram to H. A. Garfield at Washington, United States fuel administrator, requesting that the government take over the control and operation of the coal mines in the United States. This action was taken in a meeting. The men are also demanding a state convention of the United Mine Workers to discuss the agreement reached at the special conference in Washington. The men appointed a committee to work with miners from other districts of the state on the situation.

Suit to recover more than two and one-quarter million dollars in damage from the United Mine Workers of America went on trial at Fort Smith, Ark., before Federal Judge Elliott of Sioux Falls, S. D., as special judge. The Bache-Denman coal interests are suing the mine workers under the Sherman antitrust act, charging them with destruction of their properties in the Hartford valley in July, 1914. A nation-wide conspiracy to wreck the business and destroy the property of non-union coal operators is charged in the complaint.

President Wilson's special labor investigating commission reported a settlement of the strike of more than 5,000 copper miners in the old Miami district of Arizona on a basis which promises to set a precedent for composing labor disputes elsewhere. By providing for resumption of work immediately, the commission paved the way for arbitrating other Arizona copper mine strikes which have caused loss of many millions of pounds of war metal in the last four months, and resulted in deportations of strikers and other disorders.

About 300 strikes or labor controversies involving 700,000 men directly and 300,000 indirectly, have been settled by federal mediators of the department of labor since war was declared. Only 45 attempts to mediate were unsuccessful, and 100 cases are still pending. Hugh L. Kerwin, aid to Secretary Wilson, is in charge of mediation work since the secretary is in the West at the head of President Wilson's special labor investigating commission.

Denying the allegations of "certain interests" opposed to union labor, that the workers' organizations had incited the race riots in East St. Louis and Springfield, the Illinois State Federation of Labor in convention, adopted a resolution urging the organization of negro workers in the country.

The strike of coal miners in Illinois ended and the men returned to work. President Frank Farrington of the United Mine Workers of America, Illinois district, declared that fully 80 per cent of the striking miners in the state had been opposed to the move.

The lockout at the plant of the American Lace company, Elyria, N. Y., was concluded. The men are guaranteed \$1,200 a year and a percentage on the work they do. An open shop will be maintained. It is estimated the lockout cost each side \$100,000.

Eight thousand tobacco workers and cigarmakers returned to work at San Juan, Porto Rico, after four weeks of idleness. There has been a general increase in the wages of these workers.

Actual earnings of woman workers in Great Britain are considerably above the \$4.87 weekly minimum.

WILLIAM B. WILSON



Secretary of Labor in the Cabinet of President Wilson.

### SEEK RECOGNITION OF UNIONS

Movement to Bring Pressure to Bear on Employers During the Present War Crisis.

Reports of evasion and violation of the law which requires that all work performed upon government contracts shall be upon the eight-hour basis have aroused trade union heads of the country and sympathetic officials of the government to such an extent that a movement initiated by the American Federation of Labor to unionize all labor, with government encouragement, is under way. Although little has appeared in the open regarding the movement, it is declared that federation officers have been conferring with government heads for some time with a view to bringing strong pressure to bear on recalcitrant employers during the war crisis to recognize trade unionism. The outcome of the movement, as yet incipient, will depend, in so far as the government is concerned, upon the amount of resistance to the idea offered by the employers. Just now, it is declared, attention is directed toward the steel industry.

Recommendation for a minimum wage, ranging from \$6 to \$8.50 per week, for women employed in Kansas mercantile establishments, was made to the Kansas welfare commission by the state mercantile board. The recommendation provides that employees, during their first six months' service, will receive not less than \$6 a week. For the second six months the minimum wage will be \$7 a week, and after the employee has served a year her weekly wage must not be less than \$8.50.

John P. White, president of the United Mine Workers of America, will be succeeded as president of the organization by Frank J. Hayes, vice president of the union. Mr. White went at once to Washington to assume his duties as adviser to Dr. H. A. Garfield, national fuel administrator. Mr. Hayes, the new president, who has been vice president for seven years, announced that there would be no radical change in the policy of the organization.

Organization of coal mining regiments from miners already in the National army, for service in France is under consideration by Secretary Baker. Informal negotiations are being conducted with France. Government officials in touch with the union believe most of the 15,000 miners taken on the first draft call would offer themselves for the special service.

The American Hardware Manufacturers' association in annual meeting recorded itself in favor of the open shop and compulsory arbitration by the government of all labor disputes. Resolutions were adopted opposing any change during the war of labor working conditions or hours that existed when the war began except upon proper federal authority.

For some years there has been joint machinery between the British trade unions and the co-operative movement to prevent labor disputes in co-operative societies, and it is proposed to improve and extend this so as to deal with the questions of wages and conditions of work of the army of co-operative employees.

Seattle telephone girls, numbering approximately 800, went on strike, but returned to work when their business agent telegraphed from San Francisco that their employers had agreed to settle their demands for higher wages and recognition of the union satisfactorily.

Through submission of all labor questions to a committee to be nominated by the federal government, as agreed upon by representatives of boat owners, the threatened shipping tieup of the port of New York was averted.

With the decision of members of the Jiggermen's and Killmen's unions to return to work, the threatened strike of potters throughout the United States and Canada has been prevented.

If the proposed fusion of the British Trades Union congress and the British co-operative movement takes place the greatest combination of workers in the world, involving 6,000,000 workers, will come into existence.

Employees in the Cotton Belt shops and yards at Texarkana, Tex., who struck over a wage contract, returned to work, an agreement with company officials having been reached.

Training of women to replace conductors on the lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company who have enlisted or are engaged in war service has begun.



1—Mrs. Nellie M. McGrath, one of two women letter carriers employed in Washington, delivering her first letter. 2—Wreck of a German concrete shelter after the British guns had found it. 3—New photograph of some of the Russian women of the Battalion of Death, which tried to defend the Winter palace against the attacks of the Maximalist rebels.

### OUTPOST DOGS ARE USEFUL TO THE ALLIES



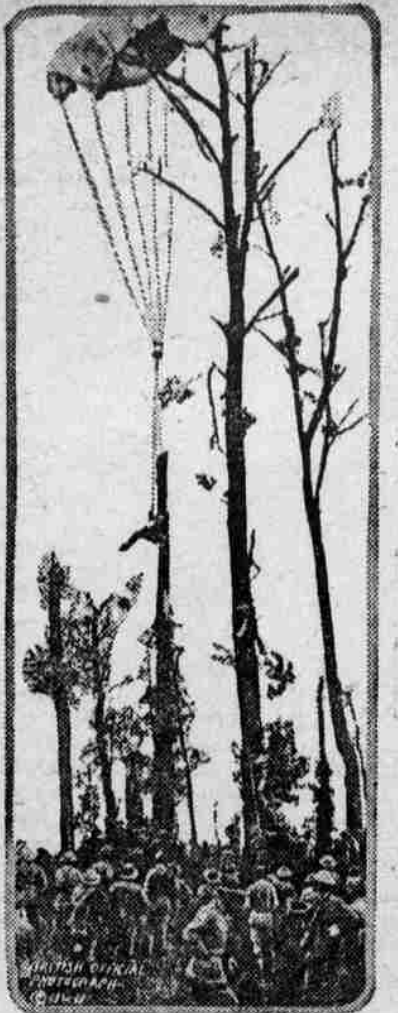
Far beyond the first line trenches of the allied forces these dogs with their keen sense of hearing stand guard. Long before the soldiers in the trenches hear the slightest sound the dogs detect the Germans crawling across the stretch of "No Man's Land" that lies between the trenches. When they hear a Boche making his way toward their masters they do not bark, for that would alarm the Germans. Instead they growl and the hair bristles up on their backs as a warning to the man at the "listening post" to be on his guard.

### NEW DESTROYER PLANT IS OPENED



The Fore River shipyard having received large orders from the United States government for the construction of warships, merchant ships, and scores of torpedo boat destroyers, it has been found necessary to enlarge the plant and they have therefore taken the old government aviation field at Squantum and are turning it into a huge shipbuilding yard at the cost of \$28,000,000. Photograph shows the Stars and Stripes being raised at the new yard. Naval men and thousands of employees took part in the ceremonies.

### SAVED BY HIS PARACHUTE



Early in the battle of Menin road, in Flanders, a British observation balloon and its observer got into serious difficulties. The observer, to escape injury, chanced his life in the parachute. This British official photograph shows how the parachute carried him to safety in a tree-top. The observer let himself down from his precarious position by means of the parachute ropes, which enabled him to reach another truncated tree.

### Met the Coal Dealer.

The Lady Reporter—How did you happen to lose the lightweight championship?

Kid McSwat—You see, it was this way, lady. I was cuttin' down all comers easy and then my manager matched me with a coal dealer.

### Military Commands.

Nervous Subaltern (endeavoring to explain the mysteries of drill)—Forming fours. When the squad wishes to form fours, the even numbers take—

Sergeant Major (interrupting)—As you were! A squad of recruits never wishes to do nothing, sir!—Punch.



This massive dirigible balloon is but one of the great number of similar craft guarding the coasts of Great Britain from attacks by Zeppelins and German airplanes. At the left is Field Marshal Sir John French, at the head of the British home defense forces.